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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PERILS THAT THREATEN THE STABILITY OF THE GLADSTONIAN MINISTRY.

ANGRY WITH THE LORD CHANCELLOR-THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL-WOMAN SUFFRAGE-EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY-NAVAL INCREASE

-FINANCIAL QUESTIONS-OPPRESSORS OF THE LONDON HOUSEHOLDER -FRENCH POLITICS-IMPERIAL

FEDERATION LEAGUE. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright; 1803: By The Tribune Association London, Nov. 25 .- At the present moment Mr. Gladstone's Government is in more serious peril at the hands of its supporters than from the work of its avowed enemies. The 280 Members who last week bearded the Lord Chancellor, and were severely rebuked for their pains, have now a grievance against Mr. Gladstone. The soft answer which the Prime Minister gave them did not turn away their wrath, and they have now launched a sort of manifesto, because he declines to hurry up the Lord Chancellor in filling the magistracy with Liberal wire-pullers, mere inees of Members whose best qualification is that they are tradesmen, dissenters, or of the

right party color. It is also largely owing to supporters of the Government that the Parish Councils bill proceeded no further than to the second of over seventy clauses, and that its character was so altered that it now embraces principles entirely outside original intentions. The supporters of woman suffrage succeeded in beating the Government upon one important point last week, and owing to that disaster Mr. Gladstone, who was until lately a decided opponent of woman suffrage, is now compelled to introduce a measure giving married women a vote in all municipal elections for school boards, parish councils, boards of guardians, district councils, and the entire machinery of local government. This opens up a prospect of another great Reform bill in the near future, giving to married women and spinsters the right of voting in parliamentary elections, providing they are ratepayers with the same qualifications as the sterner sex. The Conservatives during recent years, except in isolated cases, have become converted to woman suffrage. They have learnt to realize that with the extension of education tendencies of women are to be Conservative,

and to act like a brake on the Radical coach. Their vote will doubtless be cast against the publicans' interests, and so offend one section of Conservative supporters. But women's votes will mainly benefit the Church party, and will not support those schemes of the trades unionists which tend to increase the prices of domestic So great have been the changes effected by

the introduction of this suffrage question that many Members, including Mr. Chamberlain, intend to oppose these extensions at later stages. The Poor Law clauses were enough of a dead weight to kill the bill without being further hampered by the great question of woman suffrage. Supporters of the Government may well be anxious. Public opinion would condemn the introduction of the gag, lest it might become an ordinary instrument of parliamentary machinery, and at this stage it would discredit the Govnent to set aside either the poor law or the suffrage clauses for separate treatment. Circumstances will compel the new session to begin in February, and it is not easy to see how this great measure can be disposed of before that date, if Members are to have any vacation.

Mr. Chamberlain soon made his influence feit upon returning to Westminster. His criticism on Thursday night of the Employers' Liability bill provokes the belief that if that powerful ech had been delivered on the second reading. Mr. McLaren's contracting out clause would reason of agitation among insurance associations connected with railways and other works that the House of Lords will most certainly impose Mr. McLaren's proposals when the measure deputation which waited on him yesterday imply this in no veiled terms. The feeling is so strong throughout the country in favor of contracting out, where better conditions are arranged than those possible under the bill, that the Government will find it difficult to make a grievance against the Lords for their more accurate interpretation of the views of the country in this particular. It will be the Home Rule bill

over again. The chief opponents of contracting out are the leaders of trade unions, who realize the loss of strength their organizations will suffer where large bodies of workmen are associated with their employers under provident and insurance arrangements. Where they exist these arrangements give assistance to workmen in five-fold more cases than the provisions of this bill.

The movement to which I referred last Saturday, in favor of a large addition to the fleet, grows apace. This week the demand has been backed up by two definite schemes, very similar in detail, by Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Lord Alcester. Both involve an expenditure of nearly twenty millions sterling. Lord Roberts, Admiral Hoskins, and in fact everybody who has discussed the subject, favor the demand for an expenditure, roughly speaking, approaching £5,000,000 per annum. The only opponent has been Mr. Labouchere, and adverse criticism from such a quarter may safely be

taken as an argument in favor of the agitation. The Government has so far recognized the tendency of the popular demand that there is good reason for saying they mean to yield, and already plans are being discussed with the object of strengthening the navy to the extent, it is believed, of nearly four millions per annum. It is understood that several recent Cabinet meetings have brought to light diversities of opinion on this subject. As controller of the National purse strings, Sir William Harcourt has been an unwilling convert. In fact, according to some stories, it was only the threat of Lord Spencer's resignation that carried the point. Contrary to expectation, Mr. John Morley advocated the construction of an all-powerful navy; but this should not be so very surprising, for did not the most peaceful of all statesmen Richard Cobden, declare he did not object to expend a hundred millions sterling, if it were necessary in order to maintain an English fleet equal to the combined strength of France and

The prospect of a deficiency of two millions sterling in the National balance-sheet causes no little anxiety to the Government. Their intervention as a pacificator in the coal strike was not a day too soon. Many branches of trade and many valuable contracts were leaving the country. Owing to falling revenue, all .ullway res and investments in commercial undertakings were declining; and the steady shrinkage of business on the Stock Exchange was un-equalled for many years. The settlement effected by Lord Rosebery, though only tempo-tary, has removed a load of anxieties, and trade eady reviving in the manufacturing districts. The future, however, is not without grave forebodings. Till Christmas many mines ly those whose output is purchased by ract, will work at a less, and unless there cenuine reduction of wages at the end of ary, when the new Board of Conciliation

any other power?

other serious dislocation in the coal trade. The miners' leaders are not only insisting on their old plea, that wages must rule prices, but that wages of June last shall be regarded as the minimum. All this is regardless of conse quences to the consumer, whether rich or poor,

or to the general trade of the country. The consumers' grievance is harder in the metropolis than anywhere else. Middlemen in London form a powerful ring, which always operates against the buyer. Colonel North, of nitrate fame, is the owner of several collieries, and is fighting this ring singlehanded, selling coals here at two dollars a ton below the ring's prices. But others have tried to break the ring before Colonel North, and failed, as he will probably fail. Nothing short of a combination of colliery proprietors can relieve London of one of King asked Signor Zanardelli to form a Minis the millstones which hang around its neck. The fish ring is another metropolitan curse to the consumer as well as to the fisherman.

The programme of M. Dupuy's Government is fitly described as moderation and mediocrity. The extreme wing may even call it conspic uously conservative. There will be no revision of the Constitution. Why should there be? It has returned M. Dupuy and his friends to power. There will be no meddling with the relations of Church and State; for has not the Pope become sympathetic toward the Republic? There will be no progressive income tax, and above all no dalliance with Socialists. That the Ministry will easily beat off the critics who are conducting this week's debate because the programme is not sufficiently progressive, no one doubts; and their normal majority will be very large, possibly nearly three hundred.

M. Dupuy's real difficulties will arise on questions of finance and foreign policy. Though no political party will blame them for their military and naval expansion, the Ministers are embarrassed by several financial problems which have never been openly faced. Besides the augmentations of the National debt, there are other obligations that have to be liquidated. There is a large question on hand with the Bank of France, respecting renewal of its privileges, and the vote of the last Chamber respecting the establishment of a Bank of Credit has yet to be carried out. Their foreign policy is an unknown quantity. It will hereafter have to be directed in the interest of two nations instead of one, and must be largely dependent on Russia. Some months will elapse before the alliance openly Lears fruit. Meanwhile the French Ministry may have once more become the victim of the unexpected, which so often happens in France, even to the most promising Ministry.

A solvent has somehow been found for the difficulty between France and England respecting Siam. We know not what concessions have been made, but inasmuch as Lord Dufferin has not again returned to London, it is presumed that matters are going on more smoothly between him and M. Develle.

Meanwhile, French Chauvinists are working up an agitation against England and Germany because of the arrangements made by those countries respecting territories on the Gulf of Guinea, especially the transfer of the southern shores of Lake Tschad to the German sphere of influence. Lieutenant Mizon's expedition was intended to thwart Germany's claims in the above-named region. Lieutenant Mizon was, however, a grotesque failure, and had to be recalled. The French press, even the "Debats" and the "Temps," write in apparent ignorance of all this, and make claims to the hinterland of the Cameroons which the least informed Foreign Office clerk would laugh out of court. But any Frenchman's stick is good enough to beat a dog, especially if that animal be Germany or England. An interesting revelation is made this morning which ought to help France to a better frame of mind toward Great Britain, M. Charles Gavard was French Charge d'Affaires in London in 1875. His posthumous narrative of the war scare of that year shows that the English Government rendered as great service as en carried. The case in favor of this Russia in preventing Germany from carrying value of England's mediation was recognized by the Duc Decazes, who not only thanked Lord Derby for the glorious awakening of British authority, but also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Delane, the editor of "The Times," for supporting the pacific intervention. How far even Lord Derby, who hated the smell of gunpowder, was prepared to go, is indicated by his suggestion of a possible coalition against Prince Bismarck if he persisted in his warlike attitude.

One of the most important patriotic associations ever started in England has just come to grief. The Imperial Federation League was started about ten years ago, in order to prevent disintregation of the Empire, and, if possible to weld its component parts more closely to gether. The league owed its origin very largely to the efforts of the late W. E. Forster and to leading members of the Colonial Institute, Leaders of all political parties took service part in its proceedings, and there can be no doubt that in the earlier years of its existence it gave an immense impulse to the Imperial idea. But it never accomplished one of its leading objectsthe federation of the Colonies with the mother country, because its supporters were unable to formulate a practical scheme acceptable to all interests. Federation is usually the outcome of war, and nothing short of the necessities of self-protection will overcome the antagonisms of some of the great colonies toward each other.

THE CZAR ON ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG London, Nov. 25 .- The United Press correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the Czar, while in St. Petersburg says that the Czar, while taking luncheon with the French Ambassador yesterday, casually referred to Prince Alexander of Rattenberg, regretting his death and adding; "Alexander having broken his word of honor not to undertake anything in Bulgaria without my consent, my future attitude was plain. If he had not pledged his word I might have become reconciled after he telegraphed me appealing for pardon. Bulgaria's fate might have been better even under him than it is under the present regime. Mais c'est surtout Ignatieff qui la abattu."

IMPERIAL CONCESSIONS TO HUNGARY. Buda-Pesth, Nov. 25.-An Imperial decree will be Buda-Pesth, Nov. 25.—An Imperial decree will be gazetted on Sunday, ordering that in all official ceremonies, such as a coronation, the opening and closing of the Hungarian Diet and receptions of the Hungarian delegations, the functions shall be petformed in future by representative Hungarians, instead of by the holders of the chief court offices. It is also ordered that Hungary shall be associated with Austria in all acts of members of the Imperial family affecting the succession, and Hungary is authorized to make further proposals regarding a separate court at Buda-Pesth.

REPLYING TO CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI. Berlin, Nov. 25.-Freiherr von Hammerstein, agrarian Conservative, made a long speech in the Reichstag to-day opposing the policy of the com-Reichstag to-day opposing the policy of the commercial treaties and criticising Chancellor von Caprivl's utterances yesterday. If the Chancellor intended to throw over the Conservatives, he said, the Conservatives must adapt themselves to the situation. It was doubtful, however, that government was possible in Germany or Prussia without the aid of the Conservatives. He taunted the Government with its inability to maintain its reputation as the general benefactor of the country in critical times. The Chancellor himself had admitted that the Government was powerless to relieve the prevalent agricultural distress.

London, Nov. 25 .- The United Press correspondent in Paris has been authorized to contradict fiatly and finally the report that the divorced wife of Ed-ward Parker Deacon is about to marry again.

MR. BALFOUR CONFINED TO HIS BED! London, Nov. 25.—Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons, is con-fined to his bed by illness. He is recovering slowly, but there is some question as to his being well enough to unveil the Lowell Memorial. Never-theless, his name has been kept on the tickets of admission to the ceremony, which were distributed ITALYS CABINET CRISIS.

EFFORTS TO FORM A MINISTRY NOT YET SUCCESSFUL

THE PREMIERSHIP OFFERED TO SIGNOR ZANAR-DELLI, WHO TAKES TIME FOR CONSIDERA-TION - THIRTY MORE DEPUTIES IN-YOLYED IN THE BANK SCANDAL-

LIKELY TO SUCCEED. Rome, Nov. 25.—Signor Zanardelli, President

of the Chamber of Deputies, to-day made to King Humbert a long exposition of the difficulties of the situation, and gave his opinion against an extra Parliamentary Cabinet. The try, and the latter begged for time to consider

head of the largest group in the Chamber of Deputies, the connection of Signor Giolitti with the bank scandals tends to embarrass him, owing to the intended fight of the Opposition.

"We will meet again a Zanardelli Cabinet." King Humbert also had a conference to-day with Signor Brin, late Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, in regard to the solution of the crisis. A part of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the bank scandals, which was not read in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, was published to-day. The name: read in the Chamber of men who had been too closely associated with doubtful bank affairs were Signor Lacava, Minister of Commerce; Count Amadei, Pietro Delvecchio, Filippo Cavallini, Duke Gennaro di San Donato, Augusto Elia, Alessandro Narducci, Bartolomeo Mazzino, Luigi Simonetti, Luigi Miceli, Francesco Montagna, Baren Giovanni Nicotera, and Bruno Chimirri.

The part of the report made public to-day alleges that thirty other members of the Chamber are debtors to the banks. This publication has produced a tremendous impression, making the situation more difficult. Among the debtors the situation mere difficult. Among the destors of the banks who have not even paid the interest on the money they obtained are Signor Martini and two of Garibaldi's sons. The newspapers which favor the accused men have begun to attack the good faith of the members of the accusion.

Ders of the committee.

The Senate in a private sitting to-day adopted the proposal of Professor Augusto Pierantoni to appoint a commission of five to examine the charges made against Senators in connection with the bank scandals.

King Humbers

with the bank scandals.

King Humbert conferred this afternoon with General Ricotti. formerly Minister of War, and now Senator. Ricotti has since been trying to form a Cabinet, drawn mostly from the Senate, but his efforts are expected to come to nothing. He advocates a reduction of the Army by two corps, a measure which would render him intolerable to Germany and Austria.

THE SERVIAN MINISTERS RESIGN. DISAGREEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF TARIFF WITH AUSTRIA THE CAUSE.

Belgrade, Nov. 25.-The Servian Ministry has esigned, alleging as a reason disagreement on the

THE COLLECTOR OF RENTALS MADE DEPOSITS IN HIS OWN NAME AND KEPT THE AC-

An inquiry held yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts disclosed a peculiar system of book-keeping on the part of Thomas H. Terry, of No. 59 Liberty-st., the official collector of the rentals from property controlled by the Brooklyn Bridge trustees, who had been summoned to explain his accounts. He testified that he had received in round figures something like \$500,000 during the last ten years. In answer to questions by Com-

"I put it all in a bank, under my own name Then, when I make a statement to the trustees, Then, when I make a statement, and then the favor of the trustees for the sum due."

He said that he never kept any books or statements, and when he became tired of carrying the He said that he never kept any books or statements, and when he became tired of carrying the figures of his collections in his head he entered them on a roll of paper, which was renewed monthly, or as often as was necessary.

It appeared also that Mr. Terry was in no hurry to turn over his collections, and frequently retained them for months at a time, possibly swelling his own bank balance. His agreement with the Bridge trustees, he said, was a verbal one, but he had given bonds in the sim of \$20,000. H. B. Cromwell, of Staten Island, and G. A. Turner, of Yonkers, were his bondsmen. Recently his commissions had been reduced from 3 to 29 per cent. The rentals average \$86,000 a year at the present time. Ten or eleven years ago they were \$34,000 annually.

Mr. Terry condescended to tell the Commissioners that several tenants were in arrears, he thought for \$10,000 or something near that amount. He was only waiting to collect the sums due before turning over to the Bridge treasurer \$10,000 or \$35,000 which he had on hand. He promised to pay over the amount during the coming week. He also promised to make out a full statement, which he would lay before the board to-morrow.

The Commissioners will await this statement before deciding whether or not to prefer charges against Mr. Terry.

REGULARS SENT TO PREVENT A LYNCHING. Washington, Nov. 25,-Colonel Parker has been sent with United States troops from Fort Supply. Indian Territory, to Cheyenne City, I. T., to prevent the lynching of a Texas ranger who killed an Indian. The affair was reported to the War De-partment in a telegram received this morning from

THE WORLD'S FAIR TRAIN COMING EAST. Cleveland, Nov. 25.—Crowds of people surrounded the World's Fair trains at the Union station almost continuously from the time of their arrival yes terday afternoon until they took their departure terday afternoon until they took their departure this morning. They swarmed over the Queen-Empress, the English locomotive, and peered into the locked compariments of the composite car. The little Clinton and its queer old coaches divided attention with the English train, while comparatively few took the trouble to inspect the handsomer Wagner coaches of the American train. Promptly at \$150 this morning, bearing a large party of city officials and prominent citizens as guests of the Lake Shore Company, the trains took their departure for the East.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 25.-The Danbury ha nanufacturers last night voted unanimously to

Ripley, who was found dead last Sunday morning. have led agents of insurance companies who had have led agents of insurance companies who had risks on his life to warn their superior officers. Investigation will be made and the policies will be contested. Ripley's life was insured for \$8,200 in favor of Mrs. Frederick Hogebeaum, in whose house he died. Three other persons are insured to an aggregate sum of \$1,500 in one company, in Mrs. Hogebeaum's favor. The companies who had risks on Ripley's life are the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$6,000; Pennsylvania Mutual, \$2,000; Metropolitan and People's, \$700; Hancock, \$600.

Detroit, Nov. 25.-Another body was recovered at 7.30 o'clock this morning from the ruins of the Edson-Moore fire. It was burned almost to a crisp, but some portions of the clothing were intact, and the body was identified as that of Edward N. Viot. At 9:15 o'clock a third body was recovered. It is so badly charred it is doubtful if it will ever be identified. At 10:15 the searchers uncovered a heap of bones, supposed to be the body of a fourth victim.

PRENDERGAST'S TRIAL POSTPONED

Chicago. Nov. 25.—The trial of Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, which was to have begun before Judge Brentano next Monday, was continued to-day for one week, owing to the illness of R. A. Wade, one of Prendergast's attorneys.

BY PRESIDENT CARNOT.

GENERAL RICOTTI NOT

Though at present Signor Zanardelli is at the

Signor Cavallotti, the well-known Radical member of the Chamber, remarked yesterday:

tariff question with Austria.

The King has not yet accepted the resignations.

QUEER BRIDGE BOOKKEEPING.

COUNTS IN HIS HEAD.

General Miles, at Chicago. General Miles says the killing was a cold-blooded murder, and that Indian friends of the dead man threatened to break into the jail and lynch the ranger.

HAT FACTORIES SHUT OUT THE UNIONS.

manufacturers as stand by their circular, and the attitude of the men was more defiant to-day. The hat factories closed to-night, and the hands will be paid off Monday. When the factories start up again they will be independent of all unions.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF INSURANCE. New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 25.-The peculiar cir-

THE MINISTERS RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

A CRISIS PRECIPITATED UNEXPECTEDLY.

THE PREMIER'S EFFORTS TO FORCE RADICALS FROM THE CARINET RESULT IN HIS OWN

FALL-ALLEGED DOUBLE-DEALING EX-POSED IN THE CHAMBER-SPEC-

ULATIONS ABOUT THE

NEXT MINISTRY. Paris, Nov. 25,-All the members of the Cabinet have resigned, and President Carnot has

accepted their resignations. For weeks M. Dupuy has been trying to eliminate the Radical element from the Cabinet without risking his own office. He had so far succeeded this morning that M. Peytral had signed his resignation, which was to be submitted to President Carnot after the vote in the Chamber. Peytral, however, was so much incensed against Dupuy that he informed his friends at once of Premier's behavior toward him. They, profiting by Dupuy's remarkable performance in demanding a vote of confidence in a Cabinet part of which he intended to crowd from office, instigated M. Pelletan to expose the whole plot and show how the Premier was playing a double game contrary to all parliamentary etiquette. It was this course which precipitated

Throughout the sitting of the Chamber the Deputies heard rumors that Peytral, Viette Terrier had already resigned, but the rumors were not confirmed until shortly before Pelletan rose. In reply to Pelletan's question whether he was addressing the whole Cabinet, M. Dupuy said:

"The whole Cabinet is before you; speak on!" Then came the outbreak of the Radicals, the accusations of falsehood, and the general denunciation of the Ministry. The result was exactly what M. Peytral had hoped and ex-The Ministers, with the exception of Peytral, Viette and Terrier, immediately went to the committee-room, conferred briefly, and then resolved to resign. They went to the Elysee, where President Carnot, already informed of the scene in the Chamber, received then and accepted their resignations.

It is understood that President Carnot will consult with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies before he acts further. In Parliamentary circles most persons believe it probable that he will ask M. Dupuy to form a new Cabinet, in which case Develle, Poincarre, Rieunier, Loizillon, Viger and Guerin would almost certainly be retained. Another opinion is that David Raynal, the Opportunist, or ex-Minister Auguste Burdeau will be asked to form the next Cabinet.

After the adjournment of the Chamber th Deputies gathered in the lobbies and excitedly discussed the situation. Jules Guesde, leader of the Marx Socialists, said in an interview that the Socialists and Radicals had rendered the Dupuy Ministry impossible. MM Jordan and Victor Camille Pelletan, Radi-

Th, made violent attacks on M. Dupuy, M. Pelletan asked whether the statement that part of the Cabinet had resigned was true. He was interrupted many times during the delivery of his speech, and some of the members reproached him for his language.

M. Dupuy asserted that the Cabinet agreed

M. Dupuy asserted that the Called in its declarations.
This statement called forth from the Radical benches cries of, "We cannot discuss with a man who perverts the truth like Dupuy."
M. Henri Brisson said it was an infamy and contrary to the principles of the Constitution for a disunited Ministry to appear before the

and resigned as an insult to the Chamber. He therefore withdrew his interpellation. Prolonged confusion followed these speeches.

Prolonged confusion to lower these was until

Monday.

It is said that M. Carnot offered the Premiership to M. Casimir Perier, and that the latter declined the honor, at the same time suggesting that M. Dupny retain the office.

M. Magnard, Editor of "Figaro," writes in his journal: "The extreme incoherence presiding over our political destinies overturned Dupny at a moment when everybody believed he had gained the honors of war on a Socialistic interpellation. It is probable that the crisis will simply result in the elimination of the Radical element from the Cabinet; but it would have been better for Dupuy's renown, energy and rectitude, if he had ousted the Radicals before the Chamber opened."

"Le Journal" calls Dupuy a veritable Tartuffe, and describes his duplicity in scathing terms.

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE CHAMBER. M. GOBLET AND OTHERS VIOLENTLY ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT-M. DUPUY REPLIES AMID GREAT D. SORDER.

Paris, Nov. 25 .- Ex-Minister Goblet began today, in the Chamber of Deputies, an onslaught on the Government, hoping to oust Prime Minis-

ter Dupuy and get the place himself. The benches were nearly empty, but they quickly filled when it became known that M. Goblet was speaking. He insisted upon the necessity for a Radical progressive policy, declaring that the Radicals were not responsible for the incessant Ministerial weakness. The Russian alliance, he said, was less due to French diplomacy than to the Czar's personal efforts The fetes attending the reception of the Rusgian visitors were in response, not to the Government, but to an outburst of National sentiment developed by the Radical programme. He repudiated the ideas advanced by M. Jaures, the

produce the separation of Church and State gradually. Beginning with the suppression of the Vatican Embassy was putting the cart be fore the horse. He analyzed M. Dupuy's programme and demonstrated what he called its nanity. His remarks caused a great tumuit and interruptions and retorts from the Oppor When referring to the Opportunist party's reproach that Socialism was tyranny, ne recounted graphically the tyranny of the oligarchy supported by the Government during

the late coal strike. M. Gobiet advocated a tax upon capital and ncomes. He joked Finance Minister Peytral respecting his fidelity to principles, and instanced the Minister's former fondness for an income tax, saying sarcastically that, as such scheme was impossible, M. Peytral had abandoned it. M. Goblet said he presumed that M. Peytral's colleagues in the Cabinet indorsed his views respecting the tax,

M. Dupuy here interrupted the speaker, saying: "You don't know my views." This remark caused much laughter. Continuing, M. Goblet reproached the Minis-

ters for their divergent opinions on pressing questions. He then argued that money was more powerful than ever, and the poor were neglected and oppressed. The Socialism re-sulting from this condition of things threatened the Republic with the fate of the former regime.

Prime Minister Dupuy was restless and un-easy under the attack. When M. Goblet had finished M. Dupuy rose to speak in defence of the Government's programme. He was greeted with ironical cheers, and was frequently inter-rupted. M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Chamber, pounded continuously with his

M. DUPUY OUT OF POWER.

DOWNFALL OF HIS CABINET.

Bavel, but was unable to maintain order. Three times he threatened to name the interrupters, but even this did not stop the disorder.

Facing the Opposition, M. Dupuy inquired what they proposed to do if they were dissatisfied. He remarked that a man of M. Goblet's small stature was not large enough to upset the Cabinet. He ridiculed the Radical contention that political reforms were necessary before the practical reforms which the Government championed.

Throughout his speech M. Dupuy was scarcely listened to, though a certain number of Opportunists applauded him. He concluded by maintaining that the Government's programme contained all the measures which were ripe to become laws. After giving a final thrust at the Socialists, he challenged a vote of confidence.

ALBANY OFFICIALS ARRESTED

ACCUSED OF ELECTION CRIMES.

A POLICE COMMISSIONER IN CUSTODY AND WARRANT OUT FOR AN EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

Albany, Nov. 25.-The citizens of Albany are are hot upon the trail of the election thieves. Daily more and more evidence is placed before the Grand Jury concerning the frauds at the polls in this county, and the hands of the Citizens' Committee are strengthened. Over \$2,000 has already been collected for the prosecution of the repeaters who are believed to have cast 2,500 illegal votes in thi county. The frauds could not have been committed unless the police had aided and protected the repeaters. Every one recognized the fact that some one high in authority in the Police Department had given orders to the police to co-operate with the repeaters in their work. To-day one of the Police Commissioners, James McGrane, was arrested charge of violating the election laws. With him was arrested his brother, John McGrane, a patrolman, and James Brennan, a police sergeant, all accused of violating the election laws. Still another man for whom a warrant was issued was an Excise Commissioner, George R. Happ, who is acused of paying money for votes. The nature of the charges against McGrane is disclosed in what Police Justice Gutman said to him this afternoon "McGrane, you are charged with electioneering in a public manner on November 7, within 150 feet of the polling place in the VIth Election Disrict of the Tenth Ward, with soliciting a vote and aiding and assisting a person to vote in going into the booth with him, and offering him money in

onsideration of his vote. How do you plead?" guilty!" was the almost inaudible reply. "You are also charged specifically with giving money to another person, whose name is unknown, on the same day and at the same place. How do

you plead to that?" "Not guilty!" came the response, "I'll set the cases down for examination Decem ber II," said the Judge, "Your ball will be two sureties of \$500 each on each charge."

Officer McGrane was charged with refusing to arrest a man who voted under the name of David arrest a man who voted under the name of David A. Meeker, No. 243 Third-st., in the 1st District of the Seventh Ward. After the fellow voted, Early Reed requested the officer to arrest him, and the reply was a smile, which was soon transformed into an order "to shut your mouth and mind your own business, see!" McGrane pleaded not guilty and his examination was set down for December 8. Sergeant James Brennan was charged with the same offence, refusing to arrest an illegal voter. The name on which the man tried to vote was George Klinger, Brennan asked an examination and it was set down for Tuesday next.

A WIDOW GIVES \$100,000 TO CHARITY.

MRS. ROTHSCHILD, OF CHICAGO, CARRIES OUT

THE WILL OF HER DECEASED HUSPAND. Chicago, Nov. 25 (Special).-On Thanksgiving norning a number of charitable institutions in New-York and a dozen or more in this city will re-ceive checks for good round sums of money. Mrs. Rosa Rothschild, of No. 2,112 Prairie-ave., Chicago, widow of Max M. Rothschild, who died two months wittow of Max M. Rothschild, who died two months ago, is the generous donor. The work of selecting the beneficiaries has been done so quietly that not a single institution save one is aware of the intended gift. The total amount Mrs. Rothschild will give to charity in this way is in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Owing to the effort made to keep the matter secret the names of the intended beneficiaries are not yet known. But the selections have been made and the checks are in Mrs. Rothschild's hands ready to mail. It is understood that in making these gifts Mrs. Rothschild is carrying out the wishes of her decensed husband, who was a member of the clothing firm of E. Rothschild & Bros. No. 205 Monroe-st., Chicago. His entire estate, amounting to \$1,000,000, was left to the widow.

BROOKLYN FIREMEN BUSY.

AN ELEVATED STATION DESTROYED AND TEN-

ANTS DRIVEN FROM A FLAT-HOUSE. An elevated fire occurred in South Brooklyn last vening, destroying a station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad at Third-ave, and Fortleth-st. The extension of the elevated road was recently com-pleted from Thirty-sixth-st. to Sixtleth-st., and ntertrack stations were constructed. An overheated stove set fire to the waiting-room in the ne at Fortieth-st. last evening, and by the time the ticket agent and gatekeeper discovered the flames they had gained such headway that their efforts to extinguish them were ineffectual. The fire engines did not arrive in time to save the structure, and it was completely destroyed. The loss amounted to \$1,000. Trains were delayed while

Another apartment-house fire occurred last even Andther apartment-house fire occurred last evening in Brooklyn, making seven within a week. It
broke out about 6:20 o'clock in the Carlisle flats,
at No. 154 Carroll-st, Most of the occupants were
at dinner when the alarm was given. Mrs. Maria
Peck, sixty-five years old, an invalid, who lived
with her son, F. W. Peck, on the second floor, had
to be carried down an extension ladder by firemen.
Some of the other inmates made hasty escapes from
damer. The fire extended to a stable at No. 158
Carroll-st., owned by W. B. Kendall, of No. 68
First Place, and occupied by his coachman. John
Hoyce, and his family. The apartment-house belongs to Dr. V. B. Presser, of Hariem, and the
damage to it is estimated at about \$6,000. The
tenants suffered loss amounting to about \$6,000. The
fire started in the cellar, and was carried by the
clevator shafts on both sides to the upper floors.
District Engineer Dale, who was in charge of
the firemen at this fire, said: "The similarity between this fire and the half-dozen other fires in
flats in my district in the last few days leads me
to entertain strong suspicion that incendiaries
are at work."

THE AMERICA SAILS SOUTHWARD.

SHE PASSED SANDY HOOK OUTWARD BOUND AT 11:25 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

When the sun set last night Brazil's new cruiser America was all ready for sea, and at 11:25 o'clock the lookout at Sandy Hook reported that she had sailed southward. Early in the morning the two big 55-pound guns were placed on lighters at the White Star pier and taken down to the at the white Star pier and taken down to the America. When they were holsted on board and placed in position, the ship circled three or four times around the bay to see how the new addition of metal affected her compasses, and then anchored in her former position. The stores which had not been stowed below the day before were put in their stowed below the day before were put in their proper places. Coal, stores, crew, guns and ammunition being all on board, Charles R, Flint went down the

bay at 4 o'clock to say "goodby."

It is expected that the first stopping place of the

It is expected that the first stopping place of the America will be Barbados, for coal. She could coal quicker at St. Thomas, but for some reason the conling place has been chat ged.

Mr. Flint has not yet closed the contract for a tug to tow the Destroyer to Brazil. The Orion and the Ocean King are among those which he is considering. There are other large ocean-going tugn sidering, There are other large ocean-going tugn slaso which he has in view. The Destroyer's submarine gun was tested yesterday at the Eric Basin, where she is being fitted out. Dummy shells were shot across the basin for a distance of 1,000 feet. The test was made under the supervision of Mr. Lassoe, of the Ericson Coast Defence Company, and was satisfactory. On Monday the Destroyer will go out for a trial trip. She will run out to Samily Hook lightship and back. Workmen were busy yesterday aboard the boat, and she will be ready to start for Brazil by Tuesday.

The Yarrow torpsdo-boat, which was left behind by the Nictheroy, is also ready to be taken down to fight against the feet of Mello.

TROUBLE IN THE CARRIE TURNER THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Albany, Nov. 25 (Special).-Miss Belle Archer, the advance agent for the Carrie Turner Theatrical Company, was dismissed to-day. Harry Vaughn, the Company, was dismissed to-day. Harry Vaughn, the manager of the company resigned yesterday, and to-day Miss Leach and Mr. Richmond handed in their resignations as members of the company. The row was precipitated by Harry St. Maur, the leading man. The company played to a big business in a three days' engagement here. Miss Archer says she will start on her own account now.

YALE WINS AT FOOTBALL

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARVARD HOPES CRUSHED OUT

VICTORY FOR THE BLUE AT SPRING-FIELD BY A SCORE OF 6 TO 0.

THE CRIMSON WAS A BIG FAVORITE-" SLUG-

GING" NOT INDULGED IN-THE TOUCHDOWN MADE IN THE SECOND HALF-BUTTER-WORTH DOES SOME FINE WORK- 14

INJURY TO CAPTAIN WATERS.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 25 (Special) .- To be plunged from the highest pinnacle of hope to the lowest depths of despair was Harvard's sad fate at Hampden Park to-day. Perhaps never before have her followers been so con-fident of defeating Yale on the football field as they were to-day, but the sun went down on a glorious Yale victory. The score was a repetition of that of last year, 6 to 0, so that the crimson was not overwhelmingly beaten. Nevertheless, so widespread and deep was the feeling that Harvard would leave the field victorious that to lose the game was peculiarly galling and humiliating. Harvard men left Springfield to-night utterly broken hearted.

The game itself was in some respects a most admirable exposition of the excellences of football. Several new plays were presented, and in defensive work both elevens showed up to good advantage. Battle was waged on almost even terms during the first half, although the ball was on Harvard's territory the greater part of the time. The second half opened with the ball in Yale's hands, and she never gave it up until, at the end of seven minutes of resolute and energetic, almost infuriated, play, she carried it over the Harvard line. Those seven minutes wrought the crimson's downfall. Her men seemed unable to resist the terrific rushes and mass plays of Yale. Space was gradually gained until a great burst of wild cheers announced a touchdown.

NO BRUTALITY EXHIBITED.

Admirers of football must have been pleased with the manly way in which the teams played the game. In a sense, the sport was on trial before the bar of public opinion to answer the charges of brutality and endangering human limb and life. It was shown at this, the greatest of the year's football matches, that the game is not necessarily a series of impromptu prize fights. In its essential nature football is not for those who are not willing and able to undergo rough usage. To see the mass of human beings which falls on the man with the ball, a person witnessing his first match might well wonder that two or three men are not disabled in each "scrimmage."

The human form, especially when properly trained, however, has remarkable powers of resistance. There was no case of "slugging" noticed to-day. An untoward incident was the knocking over of Butterworth by Manahan, for which Harvard lost five yards. One man had to leave the field. That was Captain Waters, of Harvard, who sustained an injury to his leg. This member had caused him much trouble before, and had, indeed, prevented his doing much practice recently. Several other men were bruised or suffered shocks, but kept

on to the end of the play. THE CROWDS ARRIVING.

This city had been filling up with collegians for several days, and this morning the streets were crowded with wearers of the blue and the crimson. Trains from New-York brought several thousand persons last night and this morning. There were delegations from the New-York Athletic and half a dozen other clubs, the Stock Exchange and other organizations. Large numbers came from Boston and from a hundred other

points in New-England. The city had attired itself in the garb with which it always marks the day of the big football match. The colors of the rival teams were played in show-windows, on residences and from flagstaffs. The city to-day had but a single thought, and that was of the contest at Hampden Park. The crowds surged in the direction of the big pleasure ground from 11:30 o'clock until play was begun. Some went in carriages, but most walked. The great tiers of seats were rapidly filled, and at 2 o'clock the scene was one

of inspiring brilliancy. Four great grandstands formed a frame for the field, marked with broad transverse lines of white. The goals were at the north and south ends. The seats on the eastern side were Harvard's, and they were filled with an assemblage each member of which vied with his neighbor in the generous display of crimson. On the opposite side Yale sympathizers held their sway, and over these was a glory of blue, ALL WORE BLUE OR CRIMSON.

The decorations of the spectators were of many kinds. Some wore only buttons of red or blue, or a knot of ribbon; many carried banners and many wore single flowers or nosegays to show on which side their hopes were staked. Blue and crimson mufflers were worn and blue and crimson parasols were carried. Many displayed various combinations of these articles, and the effect of it all was dazzling. The north and south stands were given over to both sides in-

discriminately. There was little betting this morning, for Yale men were unquestionably loath to back their elevan. Some of them accepted wagers when odds were offered, but this was partly due to a feeling of loyalty to their college. Some bets of \$100 to \$75 on Harvard were made. E. B. Talcott, of the Stock Exchange, had caught the idea, which prevailed nearly everywhere, that a turning in Yale's long lane of football success had been reached, and he had \$2,500 which he wanted to bet on Harvard against \$2,000 of Yale money. All efforts to find a taker for more than \$100 of it were vain. To-night you may hear "I told you so" on every hand, but in point of fact Yale's triumph

gave general surprise.

The day brought with it nearly ideal football weather. The wind was high enough to interfere with or to aid the punting, but the temperature, while low enough to call forth warm wraps, was not exceedingly chill. Indeed, some hardy young collegians walked about with their overcoats on their arms. The sun shone brightly, in happy harmony with the holiday scene at the park. The seating capacity of the stands is 21,500, and, as all were crowded and many persons had to stand, doubtless 23,000 spectators witnessed the contest. Governor McKinley sat on the Harvard side, and was cheered on his arrival and departure.

Play was to begin at 2 o'clock, but there was a delay of seventeen minutes. The spectators in the mean time cheered and sang parodies of well-known songs, written for the occasion. At seven minutes after 2 the Harvard eleven, with twenty-five substitutes, coaches, surgeons and attendants, came upon the field, welcomed by the acclamations of ten thousand men and warnen, who hoped with all their hearts that the crimson would flaunt above the blue tonight. The spectators noticed that the men from Cambridge wore uniforms of a new and strange kind. At first they seemed to be of oll skin, such as is worn by seamen in & storm, but nearer inspection showed them to be of leather. All wore doublet and breeches of this, and looked like followers of Robin Hood. Some had their sleeveless coats patched with canvas. The advantage of the leather was sup-